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by the law peculiar to these legal categories and forms a stepping stone, as it were, leading into the law of real property.

Considering more particularly the arrangement of the subject matter of Professor Bigelow's book, it must be premised that any arrangement of cases is within certain limitations a reflection of the personal equation of the compiler. It is difficult to say that his arrangement which treats of rights acquired by adverse possession before rights acquired by judgment is better than Professor Warren's arrangement in which purchase at judicial sale precedes the statute of limitations. The old distinction clearly stated in Gray, between lawful and tortious confusion and indicated in Warren by the use of the title "Tortious Confusion" should have been retained instead of being eliminated in Professor Bigelow's collection under the general title of "Confusion." But after all such distinctions, as before stated, are based upon so purely personal a view that they are hardly open to criticism. It can only be said that one teacher prefers one arrangement and another teacher prefers another.

It is to be noted that Professor Bigelow's collection contains all the cases that have become well-known landmarks in the law of property, and although his book is published two years after Professor Warren's, it shows how little has been added to the law of personal property in latter years since most of the cases antedate the twentieth century. What might be termed the newer law relating to the subject of fixtures is illustrated by much more recent cases than that of other branches of the subject.

The book contains the admirable typography and broad margins that make the American Case Book Series such pleasant texts for the reader. The index is, as customary in case-books intended for students, suggestive rather than comprehensive. The practice of indicating by different typography in the table of cases, those that are printed as the text, cited in the foot notes and referred to in the text, is a commendable feature of this case book series.

David Werner Amram.

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THE LAW OF WILLS AND THE MANNER OF THEIR DRAFTING, EXECUTION, PROBATE AND CONTEST TOGETHER WITH TESTAMENTARY FORMS. By George W. Thompson. Pp. LXXXV, 1039.. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1916.

Provision ought to be made in every jurisdiction for judicial interpretation of a will before the testator's death, so that he would have an opportunity to explain what he meant by the all too frequent ambiguous language employed. But since that cannot be done in most states, the profession welcomes a good treatise on wills. In his preface, Mr. Thompson states that the aim of his book is to assist the busy lawyer; and the work contains many valuable and practical suggestions in the planning and drafting of wills.

The author has included a set of forms covering not only the common but also the unusual testamentary provisions, many of which are taken

from wills that have been judicially approved. As the work is not local, its value would perhaps have been increased by a fuller citation of authorities in support of the forms. In the text-book part of the work the annotations are very full and include cases for all the states, parallel citations being given to the National Reporter and other sets of cases.

The principal part of the treatise is a careful and thorough treatment of the drafting, execution, probate and contest of wills; the legal propositions being clearly stated and the text amply annotated to date. Intended as a general work, detailed treatment of all topics cannot be expected; thus the reader looked in vain for a discussion of the doctrine of dependent relative revocation.

The collection of wills of noted people is of more interest than value; but the brief digest of the statute law of each state and of Great Britain and her colonies, and the treaties and covenants on wills between the United States and all foreign countries have considerable value for quick reference.

The arrangement and topic grouping is good; and Mr. Thompson cannot be charged with having neglected his index. This very important part of law books is too frequently skimmed, and its usefulness greatly diminished. For its full collection of forms, practical suggestions, and concise statements of fundamental principles, the work should prove useful to the profession.

Charles L. Miller.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898. By William Miller Collier; Eleventh Edition by Frank B. Gilbert. Pp. CXXVI, 1671. Albany and New York: Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., 1917.

This edition of a well-known work on bankruptcy follows its predecessors in arrangement and method. It is, like most works of its kind, essentially practical, eschewing philosophic theory and scientific treatment, for it asserts that "the study of bankruptcy is a matter of statutory construction. The law must be considered, and applied and enforced as it appears enacted, not as general notions of equity may seem to indicate as proper." In the present edition an attempt has been made to bring the work up to date, and in part to rewrite and rearrange it. But the following instance shows the need for caution by the searcher for authority. On page 501 there is a discussion of the subject of the wife of the bankrupt as a witness. This is, word for word, a reprint of the text in the earlier editions. On the same page there is printed a footnote referring to the matter of Kessler, 35 A. B. R. 30; 225 Fed. 394. The note is written in such a way as to give the impression that it refers to some special rule applying only to the state of Pennsylvania, whereas, as a matter of fact, the decision attacks the right to call the wife of the bankrupt as a witness in all the states of the Union in which local law would prevent, and this interpretation is based upon the effect of the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 618, which amended section 858, R. S. U. S., page 162. The subject is of such far-reaching importance and is so inadequately presented